

M. Gains
COURT MILLINER.
HOTEL MANSIONS
(3rd Floor), HONGKONG.
(over Messrs. Kruse & Co.)
Just Arrived
SUMMER STOCK
LATEST CREATIONS
FROM
LONDON AND PARIS.
Hats at all Prices.
PECTION INVITED.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

M. Gains
COURT MILLINER.
HOTEL MANSIONS
(3rd Floor), HONGKONG.
(over Messrs. Kruse & Co.)
Just Arrived
SUMMER STOCK
LATEST CREATIONS
FROM
LONDON AND PARIS.
Hats at all Prices.
INSPECTION INVITED.

No. 14,091.

號十月六年八零百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1908.

日二十月五年申庚

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

Intimations.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

\$15
PER
CASE



As supplied
to the
House of
Commons

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

NOTICE.

BY kind permission of Major Evans and
Officers 13th Rajputs, the band of
the regiment will play Selections during
Dinner at the CRISTAL HOTEL, 2,
Queen's Road Central, on THURSDAY,
the 11th inst.

C. FRERICHS,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 8, 1908.

TO THE LADIES OF HONGKONG.

DEAR MADAM,

I have pleasure in advising you that I
am leaving for Paris by the French Mail
of the 9th inst., for the purpose of buying
the Latest Novelties for my New Store
which I shall open on my return in
October.

It has occurred to me that perhaps I may
be of service to you in selecting Gowns,
Millinery, etc., which you may require for
the Winter Season and I therefore beg to
solicit your kind patronage and shall
esteem it a favour if you will let me
furnish your requirements. My address in
Paris will be HOTEL MODERNE,
PLACE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, until Septem-
ber 1, 1908.

I can assure you that your wishes will
have every care and attention and have
full confidence that I shall be able to give
you every satisfaction.

M. FLINT.

Hongkong, June 8, 1908.

S.S. 'HOI MING'

CAPTAIN EVANS.

LEAVES Hong Kong Wharf, Hongkong,
every day at 8 o'clock for Macao.
Leaves Macao at 2 P.M.

SPECIAL EXCURSION ON SUNDAYS
TO MACAO
Leaving at 9 o'clock. Returning,
leaves Macao at 5 o'clock.
Full particulars.

CHI WO & CO.,

29, WING WO STREET,
HONGKONG, March 20, 1908

THE OWL GRILL ROOM

HAS REMOVED

TO MORE COMMODIOUS PREMISES
29 & 31, Des Voeux Road,
Near the Mutual Stores.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY CLIENTS.
Tiffin ... \$20 per Month.
Full Board ... \$40.

PEPPER'S SMALL GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.
HARRY NEWBOLD, Proprietor.
Hongkong, May 10, 1908.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC attention is drawn to the fact
that at the present time many brands
of Condensed Milk are being offered for
sale bearing labels so nearly representing
that of the original 'EAGLE' Brand Milk
manufactured solely by BORDEN'S CON-
DENSED MILK CO. of New York, as
are calculated to deceive the purchasers of
the real article. As an additional protec-
tion all purchasers of Borden's 'Eagle'
Brand are requested to note that every Tin
of same bears the Signature of GAIL BORDEN
the original manufacturer on the label.
Borden's 'Eagle' Brand Milk has the
unvarying reputation of being the MILK par
excellence and without a rival in point of
view of quality and purity.

Owing to Borden's special and exclusive
process of manufacture both their 'EAGLES'
and 'GOBB'S' Brands are specially
recommended for use in tropical climates
they being guaranteed to keep better
than any other Condensed Milk offered
to the public.

Hongkong, May 23, 1908.

For
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.,
CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Sole representatives in Hongkong.



Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS,
FOUNDERS & BOILERMAKERS.

RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, MOTOR BOATS

HIGH-SPEED AND SHALLOW-DRAFT VESSELS A SPECIALTY.

ESTIMATES FOR ALL IRON AND STEEL WORK.

NEW LAUNCH FOR SALE.

TELEPHONE: 187 and K. 21. CABLES: SKYBOURNE, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG CINEMATOGRAPH,

OPPOSITE CENTRAL MARKET.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

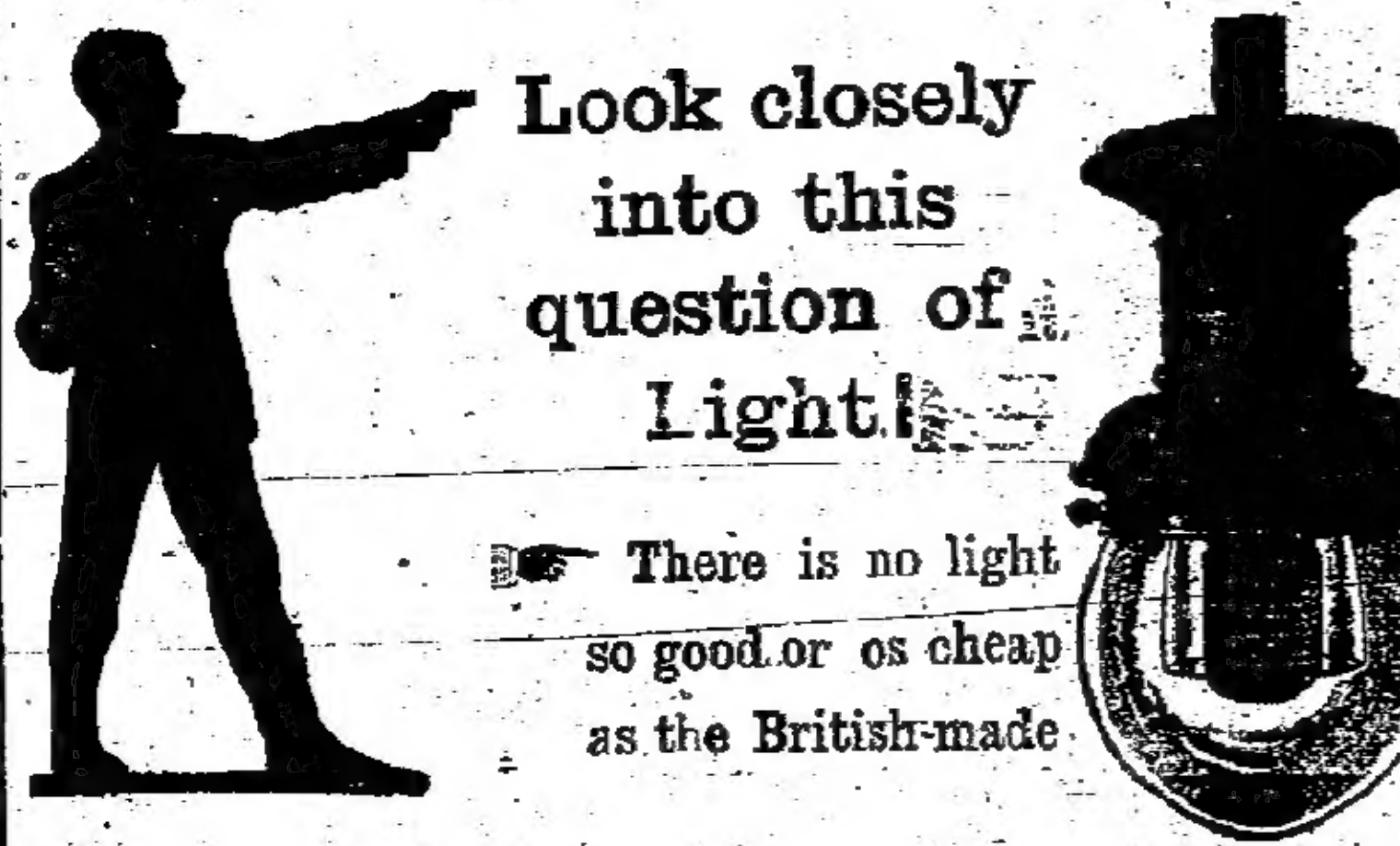
NEW SONGS

BY

MISS BERYL LYTTON.

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY: 7 to 8.30 and 9 to 11.

Hongkong, April 13, 1908.



Look closely
into this
question of
Light!

There is no light
so good or so cheap
as the British-made

WELSBACH

Welsbach Light is the combination of the wonderful Wels-
bach Kern Gas Burner with Mantles of British manufacture.
Only in this way do you obtain the light that is the lightest,
softest and cheapest. There is no other burner, except the
Welsbach Kern No. 3, which will give you a 75 candle power
light with a gas consumption of only 3 ft. per hour.

Every genuine British-made Welsbach burner and mantle
bears the Registered Trade Mark "AUR."

Welsbach Light has been adapted to every conceivable
purpose from tiny table lights to the Storm proof Self-Intensify-
ing Lamps of 600 candle Power. It is self-contained, no special
mains or clumsy apparatus required.

All who desire more light at less cost should therefore write for particulars
and Catalogues of Welsbach Light to the Sole Agents in China of the Welsbach
Incandescent Gas Light Co., Ltd., London.

Wilks & Jack, Ltd.,

14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 1, 1908.

KAMAKURA KAIHININ

HOTEL,

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THIS MODERN HOTEL, completely rebuilt, situated on the
SEASHORE, within easy distance of Yokohama and Tokyo,
will be OPENED during APRIL, under European management.

CHARGES MODERATE. SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Apply—

Hongkong, April 13, 1908.

MEE CHEUNG & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the Hongkong Races are now on Sale. Pictures from every
Conceivable Corner of the Race Course. Splendid Assortment. Complete Set
in Album, for \$12.00. Also Lantern Slides at 50 Cents each.

STUDIO—108 HOURS STREET, STORE—BEAUFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, February 13, 1908.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

FROM this date, and during the absence
of Mr. GEO. L. TOMLIN from the
Colon, Mr. W. G. O'NEILL has been
appointed ACTING SECRETARY to
the Company.

HENRY W. BLADE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, June 8, 1908.

WEST RIVER TRIPS FROM

HONGKONG.

Round Trip 4 Days.

Comfortable Steamers—Delightful Climate.

THE most interesting and picturesque
scenery in South China.

For further information, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, West River British S.S. Co.

Hongkong, October 25, 1907.

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

SAVE FUEL BY COVERING YOUR BOILERS AND STEAMPIPIES

WITH

BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION.

ESTIMATES GIVEN

FOR WORK FINISHED COMPLETE.

OR SUPPLIED IN

Bags of 1 cwt. each.

Office: 6, DES VOEUX ROAD

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 87.

(LADIES' DEPARTMENT)

SUMMER MUSLIN ROBES

(SHAPED SKIRTS WITH MATERIAL FOR BLOUSE).

ALPACCA DUST COATS.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

SUNSHADES. UMBRELLAS.

BATHING COSTUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

2040

WILKS & JACK, LD.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND GAS ENGINEERS,

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

TELEPHONES 353 and 35 K.

TELEGRAMS 'MARINEWORK.'

SOLE AGENTS FOR

W. H. ALLEN, SON & Co., Bedford, England.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. of England.

STEAM ENGINES.

ELECTRIC FANS.

OIL ENGINES.

TELEPHONES.

DYNAMOS.

BELLS.

PUMPS.

WIRES.

MOTORS.

FITTINGS.

CABLES.

GAS PRODUCERS.

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND

SUPPLIES.

Show Room And Offices: 14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Electro-Plating and Repair Workshop, Kowloon.

BERKEFELD FILTERS

The only Reliable Filters.

DRIP FILTERS IN GLASS AND STONEWARE.

PUMP FILTERS

FILTERS FOR PRESSURE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 107.

Mr. M. MATTHEW, Proprietor.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

CUISINE under European Supervision. Grills at short notice. Private Bar and

Billiard Room. Monthly Rates for Families and Dinner.

Telegrams: 'Oriental', Hongkong.

For particulars, apply to

C. FRERICHS, Manager.

Hongkong, September 24, 1907.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

Most Centrally Situated—Elegantly Furnished.

VERY COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE

FOR PERMANENT BOARDERS AND TOURISTS.

FIRST CLASS TABLE. TERMS VERY REASONABLE.

APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

'CAT' BRAND FLOUR.

HIGH GRADE PATENT FLOUR. Superior Colour, Strength and Baking Qualities

guaranteed. Used by all principal Hongkong Bakers and Hotels.

PLEASE SEND YOUR ORDER TO

TUNG HING LOONG, 255, Des Voeux Road.

YUE HING LOONG, 25 Wing Lok Street.

EWONG HUNG FAT, 226, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, March 11, 1908.

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$5.50 per Cask, ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$3.35 per Bag, ex Factory.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

FAIRALL & CO.

Telephone 644. 7 and 9, Pedder Street.

ARE SHOWING

NEW WHITE CANVAS SHOES.

NEW WASHING BELTS, &c.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Bathing Dresses and Caps.

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH CO.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'PENDDO'. TELEPHONE: (Office No. 742.

A. B. C. CODE. (Work No. 742.

LAUNCHES FOR SALE, HIRE, OR CHARTER.

For Picnic, Shooting, Bathing Parties, Towing, &c.

Launches for Hire, lying off Blake Pier during the day.

For the convenience of our clients the Office will also be open on Sunday from 9 to 11 a.m.

OFFICES: ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING (Second Floor).

GORDON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 1, 1908.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.

MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRA.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA G.P.

Adjoining the Teasway Terraces, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in

Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent

islands for many miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Telegraphic Add: 'Peakful.'

Town Office: 3, DUNDRELL STREET.

Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

THE SINCERE CO.

111 CONNAUGHT RD.—215, 217, 219 & 221, DES VOEUX RD., HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

TAILORS, HATTERS & MERCERS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES,

Drapery, Silks, Watches, Clocks, Crockery, Ironmongery,

Grocery, Furniture, Rattan Ware, Tobaccos, Cigars,

Cigarettes, Sewing Machines.

Our Prices are marked in plain figures.

Hongkong, September 28, 1907.

BREWER & Co., Limited.

PEDDER STREET—ADJOINING MAIN ENTRANCE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEPHONE No. 696.

Colonial Office Journal January ... \$ 1.50

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
NOW SHOWING.

NEW
MUSLIN
BLOUSES.

Dainty.
Inexpensive.

Hotels.

MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

Per Day...\$ 4.00 to \$ 7.00 according to room selected.
Per Week 25.00 to 40.00 do.
Per Month 90.00 to 140.00 do.
Week ends, Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, \$7.00 to \$10.00.
Two persons occupying one room will be charged a rate and a half only.
Children under 12 Half rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Excellent Cooking by Mr. CHENG, for over seventeen years chef cook with the late Mr. J. W. Osborne.
Macao, May 15, 1908. 730

KOWLOON HOTEL.

FULL MOON BAND

SATURDAY, Next, the 13th inst., at 8 P.M.

SPECIAL MENU.

The 13th Rajputs under Conductor T. C. COKE, will perform on the lawn during and after Dinner (wet or fine).
Hongkong, June 9, 1908. 863

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUWAN ROAD.

TELEPHONE No. 393.

Pleasant Drive along the Sea Front, either by Tram or Ricksha.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION AT MODERATE RATES.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

FRED. E. J. BISHOP, Manager.
Hongkong, June 3, 1908. 498

VICTORIA CINEMATOPH.

ARTISTS:

Mrs. PASTOR.
Mr. CAVAJAI.

NEW FILMS EVERY SECOND DAY

Two Performances Nightly.
7 to 9 P.M. and 9.15 to 11.15 P.M.

Don't Forget the Address:
DES VCEUX ROAD
(POTTINGER STREET CORNER).

Hongkong, December 23, 1907. 1746

NORTH BRITISH AND MEROANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1906: £17,337,119.
—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
—Subscribed Capital £3,700,000
—Paid-up Capital £2,607,600 0 0
—Life & Annuity Funds £12,729,519 0 0
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S. MOUTRIE & Co., LIMITED.

NEW PIANOS

ON HIRE

AT \$10 PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular

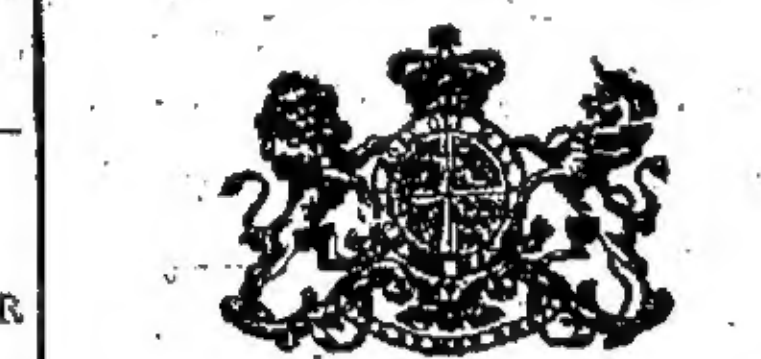
Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

YORK BUILDING,

Chater Road.

Hongkong, April 16, 1907.



A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

OUR

AERATED.

WATERS.

see guaranteed ABSOLUTELY

PURE being manufactured with

the FINEST INGREDIENTS

OBTAINABLE. These Waters

are manufactured UNDER

THE PERSONAL SUPERVISON

OF ENGLISH EXP-

ERTS.

The most up-to-date Autom-

atic Plants and Appliances are

employed, ensuring ENTIRE

ABSENCE OF ANY FORM

OF CONTAMINATION.

THIS SEASON'S

SPECIALITIES

Lime Fruit - - -

Champagne - - -

Dry Ginger Ale

in Splits - - -

Price \$1.20 per dozen.

Credit given of 60 cents per dozen

for bottles returned in good condition

WATSON'S.

FRUIT

SYRUPS

Mixed with Aerated or

plain water make

DELICIOUS COOLING DRINKS.

Guaranteed to be made from

the PURE juice of sound

ripe fruit

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

Established 1841.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., LIMITED.

YORK BUILDING,

Chater Road.

Hongkong, April 16, 1907.

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S. MOUTRIE & Co., LIMITED.

YORK BUILDING,

Chater Road.

Hongkong, April 16, 1907.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

2, PEDDER STREET.

PHONE No. 535.

THE CONNECTION OF

MADAME FLINT

WITH

The 'City of Paris'

terminates on 6th June, 1908.

JOHN LEMM,

Sole Proprietor.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR.—On June 1, at 140 Broadway,

Shanghai, the wife of Wm. Taylor, a Son.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE-BIDWELL.—On June 1, at H.M.

Consulate General, Shanghai, by Sir

Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., and afterwards

at the Church of St. Joseph by the Rev.

Father Kennedy, S.J., EMIL MAUDE,

youngest daughter of the late Augustus

White, to Gordon Stuart VALENTINE,

second son of the late D. S. Bidwell.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.

Noon—Auction of Old Iron, Railing,

Furniture, etc., at Ma-tan-ko.

Noon—Auction of Leasehold Property,

at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per Koro undelivered after noon

this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, June 15.—

Goods per Polynesia undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

Goods per Koro undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, June 16.—

Goods per Montrose undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, June 18.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, June 19.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 20.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

SUNDAY, June 21.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, June 22.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, June 23.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, June 25.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, June 26.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 27.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

SUNDAY, June 28.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, June 29.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, June 30.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, July 2.—

Goods per Koro undelivered after 4 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

who have to think for the integrity of

the empire, and for some time the more

enlightened officials of the North have

been giving their time and thought to

the reorganization of the army, and to

better methods of drill, by which means

they hoped that the nucleus of a dis-

tinctive fighting force might be

created. It seems now that what

has been done in the North is to be

attempted throughout the empire.

The Board of War at Peking has just

issued orders that throughout the whole

of China, the recruiting sergeants shall

give attention to the following points for

the improvement of the men. First and

foremost there is to be a standard of

height for the men who enlist. This

standard in the North and throughout

the central parts of the empire is to be

roughly speaking, in English measure-

ment, five-foot six inches. Strictly

speaking the men who are accepted,

will measure four-foot eight inches,

Chinese measurement. As the men in

the South are somewhat shorter,

generally, there is a diminution of two

inches allowed for soldiers in the

Southern Provinces. But this is not

all. Care is to be given to the general

fitness of the men. Attention must be

paid to their powers of sight. If they

are the subject to any kind of disease

they are to be rejected. Also orders

have been issued that those who are

already in the army shall be sifted, and

if they show special stupidity in learn-

ing the drill they are to be rejected even

after enlistment. In this way, since

the promulgation of the new regula-

tions, already there have been

a good many men rejected. Certainly

this is going about the work in the

proper way, and should bear fruit.

There now remains for the War Office

to give more attention to the status of

the men and the officers, and in general

to make better payment. The Chinese

Government is not without the willing-

ness to reward the men who have fought

their battles when they have fought

successfully, and the histories and

records show that at the end of a

successful campaign the victors have

been rewarded with money and land.

But what is wanted now is that there

shall be somewhat better regular pay

given to the men, and that they shall

not be looked down upon by other

members of Chinese society, as has been

the rule in the past. It has often been

said that the Chinese are not a fighting

people. Yet, whilst this is so—and

their shared books have done something

to foster this dislike of war—there has

scarcely been a country where there has

been more continuous fighting than in

China. The records of the present

dynasty show this fact clearly enough.

We have only to recall what has been

going on during the last three years in

Kwangsi and Yunnan to illustrate

what we mean. Whether they like it or

not they have had to keep soldiers, and

these men have had to fight. Hence the

unwisdom of despising the army and of

regarding the profession as one that any

gentleman without losing taste. This

condition of things apparently is grad-

ually being mended, and certainly the

country itself will be all the better protected

by a determination to show generous

treatment to the men who defend the

Throne. Meanwhile whilst there have

been these improvements going on in

the general treatment of the men, some

find the old way more to their taste.

Hence lately there have been constant

complaints of numerous desertions from

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There were 1,092 Chinese passengers

by the Hongkong from Singapore.

Penny postage between England and

America comes into force on October 10

next.

Colombo, Eastern Bengal and Assam

have declared Hongkong to be an infected

port.

INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT.

CHINESE FIRE UPON FRENCH.

A Regrettable Affair.

(Exclusive Service supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

London, June 9.

A telegram from Saigon states that some Chinese regular soldiers fired upon a French reconnoitring party which was engaged in disarming Chinese rebels near the military post at Phalong.

The Lieutenant in command of the party and six Tonkinese sharpshooters were killed and four were wounded.

Two companies of troops have been sent to the spot by the French authorities.

The Chinese Minister to Paris has expressed to M. Pichon the deep regret of his Government at the incident.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

Vote for New Battleships Rejected.

London, June 7.

Following an acrimonious debate on irregularities in the Navy and Ministry of Marine, the Duma rejected the credit of eleven million roubles for new battleships, and passed resolutions demanding investigation and punishment of the irregularities.

THE KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Opinions of Statesmen.

London, June 8.

The President of the Russian Duma, and the leader of the constitutional democrats, interviewed by Reuters's representative, welcomed the King's visit as cordially as M. Stolypin, but it was significant that both sought to connect it with the internal situation in Russia, the former declaring the visit as opportunity now that a representative system of government was firmly established, and the latter viewing the visit as paid to constitutional Russia to seal the international recognition thereby affixed to the new regime. Only the extreme right, and extreme left object to the visit, each fearing the other will turn it to his own advantage.

At St. Petersburg, M. Stolypin, interviewed by Reuters's representative, said that the meeting of the two monarchs would doubtless confirm Russian sympathy for Great Britain and also emphasize the mutual desirability of a commercial rapprochement.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Strained Relations.

London, June 8.

The Serbian Minister has left Belgrade, but it is declared at Belgrade that the relations of the two countries are not broken off though of the most strained character. It is also stated that Serbia expects an apology from Montenegro.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

London, June 8.

The battleships Maine and Alabama have left San Francisco for Honolulu, Manila and Suez.

Mr. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, is on board the Maine going to Honolulu to investigate the immigration problem.

SPORTING.

Rifle Shooting.

THE EMPIRE MATCH.

The following are the individual scores of the Kuala Lumpur team in the Empire Rifle Shooting match:

	200	500	600	Total
Pte. Phillips	33	33	33	101
Cpl. White	24	33	33	90
Pte. Caulfield	32	33	31	96
Mjr. Huthbush	32	31	32	95
Cpl. Shaw	29	35	30	94
C.M.S. Hay	29	34	28	91
Surg. Capt. Travers	24	30	27	81
S.M. Kalland	20	31	28	79
	255	292	241	788

Because owners evade the dog tax by denying they possess dogs, the Chicago authorities, following the French system, have engaged 160 men who can imitate the barking of dogs. These men promenade the streets at night and bark outside suspected houses. If a dog is within it invariably replies, thus betraying its owner. The next day a collector presents a bill for the tax. The human barkers get 24 a week.

STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE always affords prompt relief, not only in headache, but neuralgia, muscular and joint pains, and all forms of neuralgic pain.

THE ILL-FATED POWAN.

UNFAVOURABLE REPORTS.

We understand that, as a result of examinations which have been made of the Powan, it is not considered at all likely that she will be successfully raised from where she now lies. It is reported that she lies in over ten fathoms of water, that her "hull" is gaping wide and that a large number of her plates have been torn from her sides and bottom. She is resting on a muddy bottom, into which the hull has sunk to about four feet, and great difficulty is anticipated in getting her out of the mud, even if it is attempted.

So far only four or five bodies have been discovered, but it is possible that some of those drowned have been washed to sea. The fact that one body was picked up close to Green Is. indicates that other bodies may have been swept out by the tide.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson presided over a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday evening, when there were also present the Hon. Mr. Chakrabarti, Hon. Mr. Irving, Hon. Mr. Slade, Captain Lyons, Mr. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Lau Chai Pak, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., Dr. MacIntosh, assistant M.O.H., and the secretary Mr. C. McI. Messer.

THE ESTIMATES.

The draft estimates for 1908 were laid before the members.

Mr. Shelton Hooper had minutes a suggestion to have them printed.

The President said he could have them printed.

Mr. Shelton Hooper said he was not prepared to discuss them then, and there were one or two things which appeared to him, as needing a little explanation. Probably the President would undertake to obtain answers to his queries. His Excellency the Governor had said in his speech in introducing the proposed Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, that the changes would result in a saving of from £2,750 to £14,240. The speaker would like to know how that saving was made up, taking into consideration the estimates before them.

The President said he would try to obtain an answer to Mr. Hooper's question.

GARDEN REFUSE AT THE PEAK.

With regard to the removal of garden refuse at the Peak the President said he had had the papers circulated for public information. It was unfair that the contractor should remove garden refuse from the gardens at the Peak and occupants ought to make their own arrangements for its removal.

Hon. Mr. Slade—If they were looking after their gardens properly they would burn it.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun—I would not like to be the neighbour while the refuse was burning.

The President—It seems to be the custom at the Peak. One house has as much as 30 loads.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun—Why cannot we make arrangements by paying him a little more?

The President—That could be done for about ten cents a load.

The matter was then dropped.

THE YUNNAN REVOLT.

A gentleman who has just arrived in the Colony from the scenes of the revolt in Yunnan, bearing as a trophy a banner of the rebels, speaks in high terms of the physical character of the forces operating against authority in China. He describes the rebels as of good bearing and well-trained from a military point of view, though they are very indifferently armed, having old-fashioned rifles and black powder ammunition. This statement does away with the belief that the rebels are armed with the latest pattern rifles, which is generally believed to have been smuggled in large quantities. The rebels have a civil committee which is very effective in organization.

Upon the retirement from Hukow the rebels, without losing a man, marched from the city to Kwangsi. The Imperial troops from Fuzhou, armed with modern rifles, approached the city from three sides, and should have been able to annihilate the rebel forces, but for some reason they did not take advantage of their position and allowed the rebels to get clean away.

When the attack on the city by the rebels began in the first instance—April 23—the rebels drove out the soldiers then stationed there, and after besieging the Yamen of the frontier commissioner for some time he was killed by some of his own men who had been bribed by the rebels. The heads of the Commissioner and his supporters were placed on the bridge connecting the city with the Tonkin side. The rebels later also captured Manhai but neglecting to disarm the garrison the latter attacked the rebels whilst they were having dinner and they were compelled to flee. The rebels regard their ejection from Hukow as of little consequence and do not doubt they have gone away to the fastnesses of Kwangsi or Yunnan to plan other raids. The rebel flag is red, with a blue field in the top corner bearing a sun in white.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINT.

WHEN attacked with diarrhoea or bowel complaint you want a medicine that acts quickly. The attack is always sudden, generally severe and with increasing pain. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has never been known to fail in any case of colic, diarrhoea or summer complaint in children. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

AN ADVERTISING SCHEME.

Plaintiff Conducts His Case In Person.

A case arising out of an alleged breach of contract, came before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Supreme Court, to-day, in which the plaintiff, Daniel Maher, sought an injunction restraining the defendant, Lam Woo, or his agents, from continuing a breach of the contract entered into between the parties, for using the hoarding at the corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux as an advertising station. Plaintiff also claimed \$10,000 damages for breach of the said contract.

Plaintiff appeared in person to conduct his case, instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, and Mr. M. Slade, instructed by Mr. W. J. Daniel, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes, and Master, was for the defence.

Plaintiff read the statement of claim which stated that plaintiff was an advertising agent and contractor, residing at 28 Elgin Street, and formerly carried on business at 12 Queen's Road Central. Defendant is a building contractor and carried on business at 61 Des Voeux Road Central. The defendant in September of last year was contractor for certain building operations at the site formerly occupied by the offices of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., at the corner of Pedder Street, and Des Voeux Road Central. The plaintiff conceived the idea, or scheme of utilizing the hoarding around the works for advertising purposes, and then an agreement was entered into. The plaintiff claims \$10,000 as damages suffered by the alleged breach of the agreement.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff obtained any orders from advertisers in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and denied that he entered into any agreement with any person other than the plaintiff, to canvass for advertisements.

Plaintiff stated that about September, 1907, he heard that Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., were about to have a new building erected near the Hongkong Hotel, and plaintiff approached defendant with a view to purchasing the right of exhibiting advertisements on the hoardings which were there. He subsequently entered into an agreement whereby the money obtained for such advertisements was to be equally divided between plaintiff and defendant. Plaintiff was not quite so successful as he had anticipated, and later saw defendant and asked him why he had entered into an agreement with another person without notifying plaintiff. Defendant, in the course of conversation had said he thought plaintiff was dead, and he had then disputed the agreement. The hoarding was erected about December, 1907. Correspondence ensued between the parties. A man named Pollock had finished canvassing and plaintiff asked for half of the business done as his share. Defendant had replied that that was impossible. Plaintiff wished to settle the matter in peace, and suggested defendant discontinue Pollock, and their continuing under the former contract. Defendant replied that before he would give him half of the business done he would spend \$20,000 at law in the matter. An agreement was come to between the parties and plaintiff promised to continue canvassing for advertisements until such time as he could get rid of Pollock.

Cross examined by Mr. Slade plaintiff said a rough board hoarding was already up when he approached defendant. He suggested having advertisements painted on tin to be nailed to the boards.

Did you tell defendant you had got as good as a dozen advertisements in your pocket?—No.

Did you say you could get advertisements immediately?—No.

You did not succeed in getting advertisements for some time?—No.

As a matter of fact you only got one?—Yes.

It was understood that all monies should be paid to Lam Woo?—Yes.

Defendant objected to one contract, because, by the terms of the contract, you could collect the money and he could laugh it off?—Yes.

Lam Woo was not to ask an advertiser for an advertisement?—No.

Carl William Longtree, managing partner of Messrs Kruse and Co., stated that a man named Pollock came to him for an advertisement and entered into a contract for one.

"I stopped it on March 31," continued witness, "but it is still there, free of charge." (Laughter.)

Plaintiff then called a witness on whom he had called, in respect to advertisements. Mr. Slade submitted that on the face of the agreement there was no cause.

His Lordship—I don't go to that extent. Defendant on being called denied that at the time he signed the agreement that he had seen the advertising forms prepared by plaintiff. He later objected to them because plaintiff could receive the money. As far as he knew plaintiff had not done anything towards carrying out the contract, but only assured defendant that he would have half a dozen advertisements two days after the signing of the contract.

Plaintiff did not bring in any advertisements. Pollock got some advertisements quite quickly.

In giving judgment for the defendant, His Lordship said plaintiff had not a leg to stand on. The idea was a good one, but plaintiff had let it slide.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

THIS remedy has been in use for over thirty years and has proved itself to be the most successful remedy yet discovered for the most vexatious complaint. It never fails. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT?

(To The Editor of The China Mail.)

Sir,—In the letter which I addressed to you on the 2nd instant I proposed to return later to the vexed question of the alleged need for fundamental reform in the system of Crown Colony Government under which we live. I do so now in the hope that discussion may help to clarify ideas on the subject.

In your leader of the 1st instant, instances were cited to prove that dissatisfaction with the Government of the Colony had prevailed since the foundation of the Colony. It was pointed out that grievances were rife even under the administration of the first Governor, and again under the administration of his immediate successor. This was held to make it clear that discontent "did not begin with the opium trouble as Mr. Stewart seems to suggest." In the letter which I drew up in connection with the suggestion I drew a distinction between general causes of discontent with the Colonial Government on the one hand, and specific grievances against particular acts of the Imperial Government on the other, and I intended only to suggest that the latter had been comparatively few. The latter complaint, occasioned, in the days of the foundation of the Colony, by the action of the Crown in withholding confirmation of Captain Elliot's land sales was one of these comparatively few instances. Others arising over mistakes made soon after by the not very tactful Sir John Davis. But these were the birth throes of the community. In due season they subsided. Since then, in time of peace, local grievances against Government Agency have been mainly domestic. Section has happened, as now, that our immediate interests have been submerged in Imperial purposes in such a way as to create a sense of hardship. I pointed out that this has now happened, and may happen again, quite independently of the form of our local institutions.

As regards discontent with these, manifestly I did not imagine it to have begun with the opium trouble. I referred to alternative schemes advanced in my time, and stated that from the very beginning of it there had always been an outcry for the creation of a municipality. My time leaves little out of the reckoning of 20 years, and though only for the last two-thirds of it have I lived here, during all of it I have had special reasons for taking an interest in the Colony, so that the local history of the period is not for me an affair of blue books; it forms part of my personal recollection. And well do I recollect the clamour for increased representation which happened to be in vogue when I first became a resident. A memorable petition had been sent home not long before, whose primary prayer was "for the common rights of Englishmen to manage their local affairs." Speculation was active over the probable results. The movement of which it was the outcome had received impetus from the dismay arising out of the plague visitation of 1894. The misfortune of the Colony in that disastrous year had the inevitable effect of creating a demand for new methods of administration, in accordance with that touching faith in the machinery of Government which is the leading characteristic of modern politics. The moderate terms of the reform petition had induced many moderate men to sign it, without apparently realizing what an extraordinary request it contained. In effect it was a petition in favour of the creation of a British oligarchy. The danger foreseen at the time by those who disappeared of the agitation was that the Colony might be granted representation of quite another kind.

Wherever you have popular representation under the British Crown it is invariably based upon taxation. Taxation and representation are so indissolubly wedded in the national creed that their divorce is almost unthinkable. Certainly the two go together in the minds of British statesmen. If therefore agitation for representation were to obtain a favourable hearing, any representation granted on a large scale would inevitably rest upon taxation, and inasmuch as 95 per cent. of the taxes paid here are paid by Chinese property owners; it is obvious that under a franchise based on a property qualification, organisation of the mass of Chinese would ensue the election of representatives who were either Chinese, or the creatures of Chinese. An elective assembly so constituted would be apt to reveal some curious workings of the medieval mind. In 1894 the opinion was largely held among the native population that the erection of the Peak tramway had occasioned the plague by spoiling the fengshui of the town. A Sanitary Board, or Municipal Council, or elective Legislative Assembly, depending on Chinese votes, might have conceivably desired other to tear up the tramway altogether or to alter its long and straight up and down lines into graceful and lucky but inconvenient curves. Inconveniences of a less ominous and more serious political nature would naturally occur to the statesman who at that time was conducting, with brilliant success the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain has "governmental instincts," as Matthew Arnold said long ago. How slow through the petition, realised that he could not set up a British oligarchy on a defensible basis, and forewarn the dangers of a genuine measure of popular representation. I dare say that his political acumen made it easy for him to believe that no genuine demand existed for increased representation from any large section of the Chinese, who naturally prefer, because they understand better, the personal government of accredited officials whose

disinterested motives they can repose trust, and to whose common sense and ordinary humanity they can appeal.

Virtually his reply to the petition, was in these words: "He added two Executive officials to be appointed at the discretion of the Governor, and similarly another Chinese member to the Legislative Council. That arrangement did not satisfy the particular group who had engineered the agitation, but it was a source of secret satisfaction to many of the signatories to the petition, who by this time had come to reflect upon the possibility of more far-reaching results. Mr. Chamberlain's action in 1895 solved the question for the time being, but it came up again in the next bad plague year, 1901. A new generation of journalists had by this time arisen and the demand for a British oligarchy was again put forward in certain quarters, but, in certain other quarters, the arguments which I have indicated prevented its inclusion in the petition which then resulted from the prevailing discontent. But that the admittedly attractive if impracticable dream lingers with us still is evident from the conclusion of the article to which I am now replying. In the last sentence you write with enthusiasm of the day which will assuredly dawn when "the British population of Hongkong will be granted some share in the privileges which are enjoyed by our kinsmen at home and in the self-governing Colonies." The British population of Hongkong? Does this mean that you seriously advocate applying to the franchise an ethnological test? Representation based on racial distinctions would raise many practical difficulties. If on the other hand you use the word British in its political sense there are difficulties no less grave. Hongkong born Chinese are British subjects. Naturalised Chinese are British subjects locally. On what ground could you exclude them? And if you did not exclude them what would become of the minority of British race? These are some of the exceedingly awkward questions which would arise in acute form if any attempt were made to create a constitution based on representation granted only to the British population. These and kindred questions have been asked in vain for years, without, so far as I know, eliciting satisfactory answers from reform advocates. The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory answers to them has always in my experience inclined cautious and responsible men to prefer the present system with its familiar faults to the highly problematical benefits of a system yet to be created, and unless a practical programme replaces vague aspiration and workable proposals are substituted for the meaningless political catchwords, I am afraid that reform advocacy will remain suspended in *vacuo* for a somewhat lengthy period and that the dawn of the day, to which you look forward, will, by indolence, be indefinitely postponed.

In the ancient East when things went wrong the people cried out for a deliverer. They prayed to God for a man. In the modern West the cry is for a method. Only give us new constitutional systems and we shall achieve simpler results. That seems to be the theory. It is in any case one of the laws of the jungle of European politics and we of the West must make the best of it in our own time and place. But it is no part of any law of the jungle, and we owe it no allegiance here. East of Suez it is still possible to cling to the simpler ancient faith and to look more to men and less to methods for efficient administration.—Yours truly, MURRAY STEWART.

Hongkong, June 9.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN PENANG.

Chinese Endeavour to Avert Disaster.

PENANG, June 9.

A public meeting of Chinese traders was held in Penang last night, to consider means to prevent a financial crisis in the Colony.

About eighty persons were present. The speakers attributed the depression in trade to the tin slump, which had been responsible for a reduction of \$25,000,000 in the local produce market.

They urged shrewdly the merchants to extend credit only to traders recognised as of good standing.

AN ANCIENT STATION.

The "British North Borneo Herald" says that application has been granted for the purchase of 1,000 acres on Balamangan Island for cattle breeding and coconuts.

This island was in former years the most easterly station of the old East India Company. Remains of some of the ruins are still to be seen and native rumour declares that, when thearrison was attacked by the pirates of Macao Bay and the island was abandoned, the station, the safe, containing a large sum in gold and jewels was thrown down a well. More than one quiet search party has attempted without success to locate this well in recent years.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr. Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 10th at 11.25 a.m.—The barometer has risen in N.E. Japan, and fallen elsewhere, particularly over the E. coast of China and the Loochoos.

The depression lying over Central China yesterday, is now passing from the E. coast to the Eastern Sea.

Fresh S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

FORECAST DISTRICT.
1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: S. W. winds, fresh; squally, probably thunder showers.
2.—Formosa Channel: Same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka: Same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.
The semi-extinct Solitaires, near Pong-foi, Italy, has opened a new crater, 850 feet from the old one, and is emitting sulphurous gases and a dense column of smoke.

THE ANNAM REBELS.

Still Unsubdued.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAIANG, May 28.

The native disturbances of Quinhone are now getting nearer home. Yesterday evening an officer of this native Constabulary arrived from the Deoka, the pass in the mountains which divide this province from our own. This range of mountains which acts as a boundary to the province at the North, and only ends at Cape Varella, is very steep, and impossible to cross except by the narrow defile of the Deoka. This pass is one of the curious spots in Annam and we went to see it about six months ago. It is a narrow path, cut into the mountain, and like an uneven staircase in formation. It mounts almost perpendicularly, and some of these natural steps being two or three feet in height, we had a painful climb. It is however the highway between the provinces of Nhatrang and Quinhone, and every day there are natives crossing it to and fro. The country and vegetation is most wild there, and except for a "Tram" (a place of relay where coolies may be had for the post or for Government orders, and which are to be found all over Annam being an ancient Annamese organization,) on the top of the plateau the region is quite uninhabited. Tigers abound as everywhere in the province and besides the ordinary game there are wild buffaloes and rhinoceros. This pass has naturally been under supervision since the beginning of the native disturbances but till lately nothing abnormal has been reported.

An officer who came to see us yesterday had been sent off post haste from here about a fortnight ago. He took with him the ten or twenty remaining militia, and recruited 300 coolies at Nhatrang, the town 30 kilometres north of us and half way to the Deoka. The latter nearly all deserted him before he arrived, being terribly afraid of the insurgents. The natives here are as anxious that the rebels should not advance as we ourselves, and there is no fear of them taking part in the manifestation. M. X. found he had only just arrived in time. There were a thousand insurgents at the foot of the pass and his brother officer with only 60 militia were holding them at bay, but they had no ammunition left. The insurgents were without arms but seemed well provided with money and provisions. Their only weapons were pointed bamboos, but they succeeded in getting hold of twenty or thirty guns, they will step over into this province without the slightest difficulty.

The militia shot without taking aim and unless at close quarters never succeeded in wounding or killing their enemy. As yet there have only been three killed but many taken prisoners. M. X. caught one himself. After dinner the other evening he went to have a look round, and heard something moving at his feet on the path quite close to the tram. Without the slightest hesitation, though he did not know whether it was a man or a tiger, he jumped on to it. The native thus seized did not defend himself and to the questions put, answered that he was a fisherman. As the sea was some way off, he was taken to the tram and there in the light of the lamp it was found that his head was shaved like all the other insurgents. His hands were tied and he was bound temporarily to the door of the "tram." The two officers went to the table to drink their coffee, and turning round a minute later, they discovered their prisoner had completely disappeared. He must have been rescued by his comrades, as it was impossible for him to wrench himself free without help.

The Annamese are extremely cunning and if they started these methods of warfare used during the conquest of Tonkin 13 years ago, and were provided with guns, they would not be so easily subdued. One of their favourite hiding places during that period was some small pond. They would swim the enemy from behind some corner of the jungle till their pursuers were within a few yards, then concealing their guns they would throw themselves into the water and, covered from head to foot, breathe by means of small pieces of hollow bamboo. The French would search the jungle all round the pond, and finding themselves again eluded would finally go off. The Annamese would immediately spring up and start the same game over again.

Fortunately in this case the insurgents have no arms, and if the French can prevent any from reaching them, all will be well, and they may be dispersed before they have increased their numbers. There is however a steamer carrying many guns in the neighbourhood, and yesterday we saw its smoke in the distance, but the Resident has telegraphed for a torpedo boat from Saigon, which by this time should be in pursuit. There was nothing to prevent it from embarking here yesterday at Nhatrang, which is without a single native militia. It will however probably not try to land, but pass its guns to junk to be carried ashore.

The insurgents force the peasants into their ranks by giving them the choice of having their hair cut off. Even if they succeed in passing into the province, there is probably no personal danger for us, or for any Europeans who do not stand in their way. The Constabulary officers would naturally incur their wrath, and one of the militia at the Deoka told them he had seen the narrow baskets destined for them. This is the favourite manner of the Annamese for carrying their pigs and their prisoners.

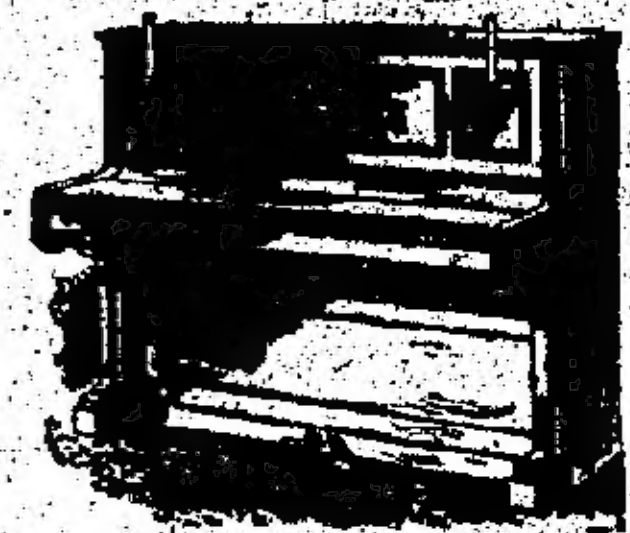
M. X. leaves again to-morrow, he has collected other ten guns and is provided with money to take the regiments of his militia. The nearest telegraph office to the Deoka is at Nhatrang, over 30 kilometres away. Nobody yet knows what the insurgents want; they say they desire a reduction in the taxes but that is certainly the reason, and not the real reason. People are wondering if Chinese or Japanese influences are not backing them up.

To-day a flotilla of torpedo boats passed in and out of our bay.

SPRAINS QUICKLY CURED.

BATHES the parts freely with Chamberlain's Pain-Exterminator, and gives this absolute rest, and quick cure. It is certain. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

The Robinson Piano Co. Ltd.



NEW PIANOS

FOR HIRE

\$10 per month

MONTHLY TUNING

and Regular Attention

INCLUSIVE.

TALKING

MACHINES

ON EASY TERMS.

COMMERCIAL.

The dollar stands to-day at 1 1/2, a rise of one-tenth.

A new Bank, domiciled at Paris and styled the Bank of Cochin China, with a capital of five millions of francs, is to be established at Indo-China. The field of operations will be Indo-China and the Chinese Empire. The Board of Directors included Frenchmen, Belgians, a Spaniard, and a Chinaman. M. Schuegenau, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Saigon, is also a member.

A meeting of the Japan Cotton Spinning Association was held at Osaka on May 23 when the following resolutions, which have already appeared briefly in our telegraphic columns, were adopted:—

- 1.—The Association shall provide a fund for encouraging the export of cotton yarn to Hongkong and other foreign countries, with the exception of China, and this shall take the place of the issue of prize tickets. Encouragement money will be given at the rate of seventy-five sen per bale, and will be payable on the presentation of the export certificates.
- 2.—The above resolution shall come into force on the day on which it is adopted.
- 3.—The encouragement money shall only be payable on cotton exported within fifteen days after the expiration of the second term of the issue of prize tickets.—"The Kobe Herald."

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

WATKINS' CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Latest Novels by the Best Authors

Shipping.

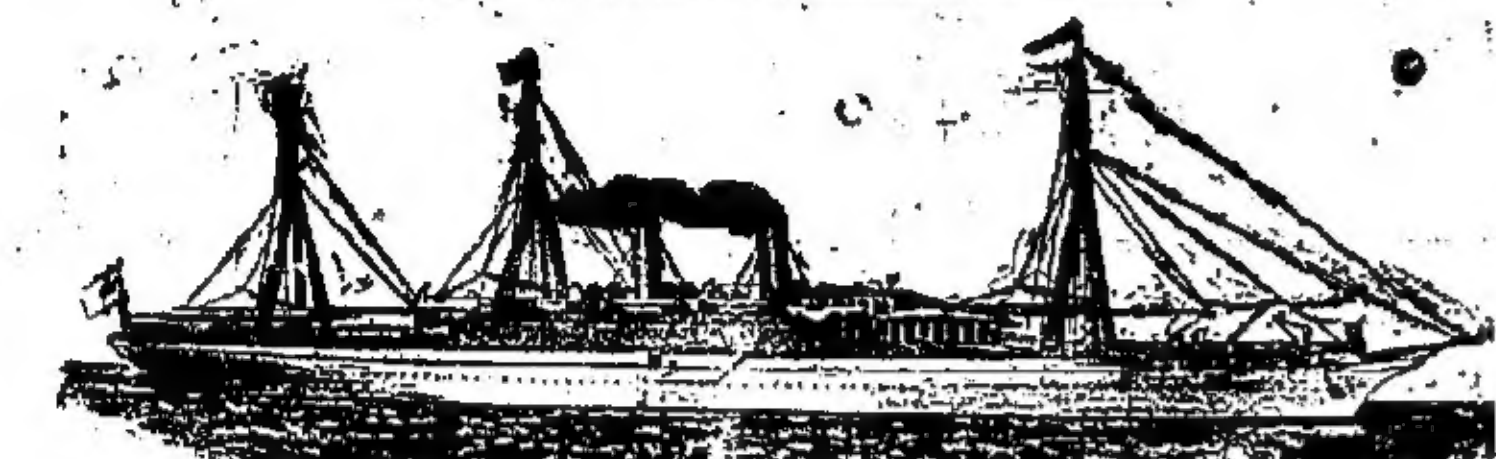
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	MALTA	12th June	Freight and Passengers
SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	About 12th June	Freight and Passengers
LONDON, via SUEZ	DELHI	13th June	See special advertisement
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	CANDIA	About 17th June	Freight only
PARIS, Genoa & Port Said	Capt. O. JONES, R.N.R.	June	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PALERMO	About 23rd June	Freight only
PARIS, Genoa & Port Said	Capt. J. B. FENWICK	June	

F. J. ABBOTT Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



LUXURY-SPEED-PUNCTUALITY.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific in the 'EMPERESS LINE' SAVING 5 TO 10 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL. 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.

21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
EMPERESS OF INDIA	6000 Tons	SATURDAY, June 13	July 4
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	3700 Tons	THURSDAY, June 18	July 17
EMPERESS OF CHINA	6000 Tons	SATURDAY, July 4	July 25
EMPERESS OF AUSTRALIA	6000 Tons	SATURDAY, July 11	Aug. 4
EMPERESS OF AFRICA	6000 Tons	SATURDAY, July 25	Aug. 15
EMPERESS OF AMERICA	3700 Tons	SATURDAY, Aug. 8	Sept. 6
EMPERESS OF ASIA	6000 Tons	SATURDAY, Aug. 15	Sept. 6

* S.S. LEVNOX and GLENFARIG are freighters only and do not carry Passengers. * S.S. LEVNOX and GLENFARIG are freighters only and do not carry Passengers. * S.S. LEVNOX and GLENFARIG are freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

THE Japanese route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec, with the Company's new palatial 'EMPERESS' Steamships, 14,000 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Intermediate on Steamers, £40. 2nd, £42. 3rd, £42. 4th, £42. 5th, £42. 6th, £42. 7th, £42. 8th, £42. 9th, £42. 10th, £42. 11th, £42. 12th, £42. 13th, £42. 14th, £42. 15th, £42. 16th, £42. 17th, £42. 18th, £42. 19th, £42. 20th, £42. 21st, £42. 22nd, £42. 23rd, £42. 24th, £42. 25th, £42. 26th, £42. 27th, £42. 28th, £42. 29th, £42. 30th, £42. 31st, £42. 32nd, £42. 33rd, £42. 34th, £42. 35th, £42. 36th, £42. 37th, £42. 38th, £42. 39th, £42. 40th, £42. 41st, £42. 42nd, £42. 43rd, £42. 44th, £42. 45th, £42. 46th, £42. 47th, £42. 48th, £42. 49th, £42. 50th, £42. 51st, £42. 52nd, £42. 53rd, £42. 54th, £42. 55th, £42. 56th, £42. 57th, £42. 58th, £42. 59th, £42. 60th, £42. 61st, £42. 62nd, £42. 63rd, £42. 64th, £42. 65th, £42. 66th, £42. 67th, £42. 68th, £42. 69th, £42. 70th, £42. 71st, £42. 72nd, £42. 73rd, £42. 74th, £42. 75th, £42. 76th, £42. 77th, £42. 78th, £42. 79th, £42. 80th, £42. 81st, £42. 82nd, £42. 83rd, £42. 84th, £42. 85th, £42. 86th, £42. 87th, £42. 88th, £42. 89th, £42. 90th, 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